

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

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Manpower

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To the best of my knowledge, deferments were granted for the following reasons: if an individual worked on a large group-farm and was needed for agricultural work; if he were flat-footed, had TB or a heart ailment; or if he were attending a technical or scientific school. I can furnish no information concerning the processing of special categories or the screening conducted to determine a person's political reliability.

2. I learned from letters from home and from friends in the service that the 1930 class is the youngest serving in the WOP; that class may still be in basic training but should be on border duty at the present time. The 1928 class is the oldest class and was to have been demobilized on 5 Oct 51. Normally, the WOP and KBW induct classes in the spring and demobilize them in September or October. The 1931 class is the youngest in the army at the present time and the 1928 the oldest. The infantry, artillery, tank corps, etc induct classes in the fall and demobilize them in the spring. I can't give any information on the extent of induction or whether an overall increase in the strength of the Polish Armed Forces is planned for the future.
3. During basic training I heard NCO's and fellow soldiers say that the term of service in both the WOP and the army is three years for NCO's and 27 months for privates. I also heard that the term of service in the Air Force is from three to five years. Pensions and promotions were sometimes used as inducements to retain NCO's in the service beyond their regular tour of duty.
4. I heard that reservists must train for two or three months after they have been out of the service for one year. I actually do not know, however, if this plan was being carried out. When a soldier joins the reserve, he declares his intent to do so by going to the local courthouse and six days later reports to the RKU where he is given his service record book. I have no information on Soviet control of the Polish Reserve or any information pertaining to the recall of reservists to active duty or the retention of those beyond their normal training period.

#### Order of Battle

5. I can furnish no information on Polish Military Districts or Corps Headquarters. The only information that I have on Polish OB concerns the WOP, which I will discuss later.

#### Table of Organization and Equipment

6. The GPK 12 had the following weapons 
  - (a) 11 KBK (Krotki Karabin Bojowy) 7.62 mm five-round, 1944 model carbines.
  - (b) 12 TT pistols 7.62 mm Tokarev 1930 model pistols; used only by officers.
  - (c) 60 PPS, 7.62 35 round 1941 model SMG's.

50X1

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SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

**SECRET**

50X1

-3-

## SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

- (d) Six PPSH 7.62 mm, 71 round, 1941 model SMG's.
- (e) RG 42 (RTD Soviet model 42) small area burst grenades.
- (f) Seven Soviet flare pistols which were used during alarms. Three white flares were used to illuminate the terrain; three red flares meant an escape or break from Poland to Germany; three green flares meant an escape or break from Germany to Poland. The GPK-13 warehouse contained about 20,000 rounds for the pistols and the SMG's; 400 rounds for the carbines.

50X1

7. During basic training we familiarized ourselves with the Degtyarev 7.62 LMG. [redacted] thirteen of these weapons. 50X1  
I once saw 12 HMG's at the headquarters of the 12th WOP Brigade and some F-1 hand grenades in the munitions warehouse of the brigade. [redacted] one time at the Port Border Control Point (Morski Graniczny Punkt Kontrolny) at Szczecin, six 7.62 mm, M 1910 HMG's

Vehicles

8. The GPK-13 had only one Willys jeep which was used by the commanding officer. [redacted] number or any markings on the vehicle itself. I do remember that the one barracks building at Szczecin/Gumienice bore no identifying numbers or signs.

50X1

Training and Maneuvers

9. The daily recruit training program for WOP basic trainees was as follows:

0500 - reveille  
 0505-0520 - morning physical exercises  
 0520-0530 - cleaning barracks  
 0530-0545 - breakfast  
 0545-0700 - preparation for training; care and maintenance of personal clothing and equipment  
 0700-0730 - march to training area  
 0730-0830 - political instruction  
 0830-1030 - rifle drill and close order drill  
 1030-1130 - familiarization data on arms and grenades  
 1130-1200 - march to barracks  
 1200-1230 - dinner  
 1230-1300 - free time and preparation for afternoon training  
 1300-1330 - march to training area  
 1330-1530 - gas mask drill; obstacle course running; construction or digging of individual shelters under simulated combat conditions; camouflage; observation  
 1530-1630 - military rules and regulations  
 1630-1700 - data on gas masks, functions, and for which gases they can be utilized  
 1700-1930 - border service lectures and lessons; return to barracks  
 1930-2000 - supper  
 2000-2100 - free time (generally used to write letters)  
 2100-2200 - preparation for bed  
 2200 - taps

**SECRET**

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-4- **SECRET**

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

During basic training, a great deal of emphasis was placed on political indoctrination, border control and familiarization with arms and ammunitions used by the WOP. In addition, we were trained in firing, creeping and crawling, field observation cover and concealment, patrol duty, listening posts, alarm systems and wire entanglements. I can give no information concerning Soviet supervision of training or Soviet control of Polish maneuvers.

Supply and Maintenance

10. Parts for vehicles and weapons and repair facilities of GPK-13 were available at the ordnance section of the 12th WOP Brigade Headquarters in Szczecin. The main storage point for munitions, POL and other supplies for the 12th WOP Brigade was located under the garage and stables of the 12th WOP Brigade Headquarters in Szczecin. I know of no depots or supply dumps for higher headquarters.

National Security Corps

11. [redacted] following WOP units stationed in Poland:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Subordination</u>	<u>Location</u>
12th WOP Brigade	HQ, Warsaw	Moniuszki Ulica, Szczecin
123rd WOP Bn	12th WOP Brigade	Mickiewicz Ulice, Szczecin
Train Control Unit	12 WOP Brigade	Szczecin/Gumienice

According to orders [redacted] the 12th WOP Brigade was called the 8th WOP Brigade in 1950. I believe the change occurred [redacted] On that same date, the class of 1927 was demobilized and the class of 1929 went on border control duty.

12. At one time I overheard officers discussing the T/O of the Train Control Unit, 12th WOP Brigade. They said that there were 60 EM, two NCO's, and two officers. The actual T/O strength in October 1951 was 43 EM, two NCO's and two officers. From October 1950 until January 1951, the Train Control Unit, GPK-13 had 59 privates; after January until the time of my defection in October 1951, there were only 43. I can give no information about the loss of personnel

[redacted] each, and four squads per platoon. There were 14 to 17 privates and one NCO in each squad.

13. The 12th WOP Brigade secured the Szczecin area and the Train Control Unit. GPK-13. secured the Szczecin/Gumienice area. [redacted] controlled by the Soviets or whether Soviet officers had anything to do with its operation. I also can give no information on individuals or groups who opposed the Communist Regime in Poland or any information on Soviet Army personalities.

**SECRET**

-5-

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

**SECRET**Soviet Training and Organization

14. I heard that the Soviet methods of training and organization had now been adopted in the Polish Army but I can give no details. I also can give no information on the use of Soviet Training manuals, the training of Polish officers in the USSR or the way in which Polish units are being organized in accordance with Soviet T/O & E. I can give no information concerning supply of Soviet weapons and equipment to the Polish Army or any Soviet supply depots which might furnish weapons and equipment.

Soviet Propaganda in the Polish Army

15. Polish soldiers sometimes do question some of the propaganda handed out to them, but these doubters are immediately told to accept the statements unconditionally and without question. I can give no information regarding propaganda concerning the role of Poland in an East-West war.

Purges

16. I have very little information on purges in Poland. In [redacted] unit concerning General Spychalski and his cohorts in Warsaw, who were purged for an attempted anti-Soviet movement.

50X1

Morale

17. There was much grumbling and dissatisfaction about the poor food, the lack of passes and leaves and the low pay. The soldiers resented the fact that officers were allowed to live off the post. Religious worship was not permitted in the field. A political officer once stated that "Soldiers get spoiled in church."

Youth Movements

18. I only know of the existence of the ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej - Polish Youth Union) and the PZPR (Polskie Zjednoczenie Robotnicze Partia - Polish Laborers' Union Party). Since [redacted] I can give no details as to their organization.

50X1

Passive AA Defense

19. In the area of Szczecin at the German-Polish border [redacted] observation towers about 30 to 40 meters high with a catwalk built around the outside of a hut-like structure on top. I had heard that telephones and alarms were used as the communications and signal equipment for these towers. I also heard that the Szczecin had protective aircraft.

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Enclosure (A): WOP Train Control Area at Stettin/Gumienice.

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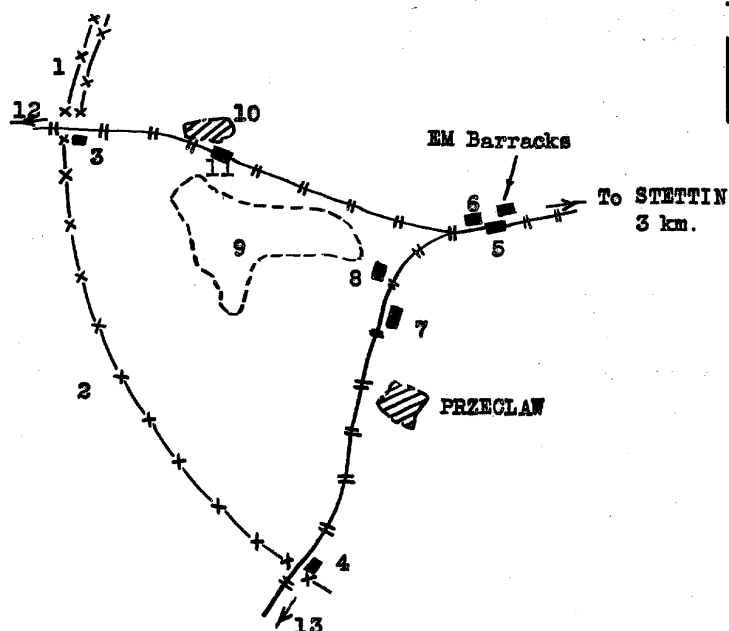
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50X1

WOP Train Control Area at STETTIN/GUMIENICELegend

1. Two apron-type barbed wire entanglements
2. Barbed wire fence 2½-3 m high
3. Guard shack. Three guards on duty to receive trains. As trains arrive the main control building (6) is alerted; when the "go ahead" is given two of the three guards board the train, one in the engine and the other in the last car, and accompany the train to the check areas.
4. Guard shack where trains from TANTOW are halted - same procedure as at (3).
5. STETTIN/GUMIENICE station
6. Traffic control building.
7. Train customs house - civilian employees from here check the trains and the manifests.
8. Traffic control shack
9. Majatek STOBNO - farming area of STOBNO - "Majatek" refers to farm land.
10. Wioska STOBNO - village of STOBNO
11. STOBNO railroad station
12. Railroad line to PASEWARK
13. Railroad line to TANTOW

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